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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CATALOG & PRICE LIST

of Hardy Northern Grown

Forest, Fruit and
Ornamental Trees
and Shrubs, Etc.



The Alberta Nursery Co.

Head Office: EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Nursery: Near St. Albert, Alberta

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Instructions for Ordering

WHEN ORDERING, be sure to give full name and address. Many orders reach us in which the name or address is lacking. It is, of course, impossible for us to fill these orders until they are identified.

USE ORDER SHEET in this book. It will help us to fill your order promptly and satisfactory. Additional order sheets will gladly be sent at any time on request.

ORDER EARLY. You are earnestly requested to place your order as early as possible as it will assist us greatly in getting everything out on time.

QUANTITY ORDERS. One-half dozen in number will be furnished at dozen rates; one-half hundred at hundred rates.

IN ORDERING GOODS forwarded by freight or express be sure to write plainly your freight or express office and province in full, giving express or railway company you prefer to have them sent by. This will save time and delay and disappointment at your end of the line.

IF SHIPMENT DOES NOT ARRIVE PROMPTLY please advise and we will have them traced at once.

COMPLAINTS must be made promptly and within ten days after the arrival of goods, otherwise they cannot be entertained. We are in no case responsible for loss or damage to goods in transit.

TERMS

SEND CASH WITH ORDER. We will gladly open accounts when satisfactory references are furnished. Goods will be shipped C. O. D. if desired, but one half of the amount involved must be sent with order. **TO AVOID LOSS** remit by post office or express money order, bank draft or registered letter.

INTRODUCTION

MR. CARL OSCAR WICK, for a quarter of a century proprietor of The East Grand Forks Nursery in Minnesota and known as one of the most successful nursery men in the entire Northwestern United States, has for many years supplied the growers of Western Canada with his stock of hardy grown trees and shrubs, mostly through middlemen. The demand for his unexcelled stock at last grew to such proportions that he felt the necessity of establishing a permanent nursery in close proximity to his numerous patrons throughout Western Canada.

In the spring of 1913 he consequently journeyed to this part of the country to look over the ground. He found prospects much greater than anticipated and decided to transplant his activities to this, the land of Opportunity, at the earliest possible moment.

In co-operation with Mr. J. J. Murray, who for years has been conducting a successful seed and greenhouse business in the city of Edmonton, he organized The Alberta Nursery Company, incorporated in the Province of Alberta. The head office was established in Edmonton, where also parcels of land were secured for the growing of stock for immediate shipments. From here all shipments are made. The main nursery grounds were located on Mr. Murray's lands, four miles from St. Albert, Alta. This is undoubtedly the most northwestern nursery in the Dominion of Canada. Here the bulk of the stock is raised and Mr. Wick has imported carloads of his famous hardy trees and shrubs and transplanted them in this nursery.

Mr. Wick brings with him 35 years of successful experience in the growing of hardy forest, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. This experience, coupled with Mr. Murray's intimate knowledge of local conditions, will make The Alberta Nursery Company worthy of the confidence of the most exacting. It shall at all times be our aim to conduct our business in such a manner that we can truthfully say, "Once a customer, always a customer."

Send us a trial order and be convinced of our ability to please you. Remember that it pays to deal with a home firm and with people that know how.

Yours respectfully,

THE ALBERTA NURSERY COMPANY.

Edmonton, Alta.

GENERAL INFORMATION

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable: First, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well matured trees or plants, and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our nurseries with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the country.

We give to our packing and shipping careful and personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals—accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

Beautify the Surroundings of Your Home

The people in this country have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of an investment of a few dollars judiciously expended in a few Ornamental Trees and Plants for our homes. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in the matter.

Wind-breaks of trees make the dwelling-house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no considerable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the out-buildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food.

How To Lay Out Your Plantation

Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawns a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in bordery lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick or close as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely-rooted plants to set some place else. Where the ground is wholly given up to trees and shrubs, it should be deeply and thoroly prepared before planting. Keep the earth cultivated, and the shrubs and trees mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top dress with fine manure every fall and winter.

The Soil

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining if necessary, but all soils may be made available by judicious treatment.

Advice To Planters

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous, and they bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live; they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years they will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

Preparation For Planting

Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to thoroly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in" by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

Planting

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the Nursery, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the Quince stock upon which they are budded two or three inches. Work the soil thoroly among the roots, then fill the hole with soft water and let it settle; then fill in balance of dirt, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil), light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

Mulching

A covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, or loose chip dirt, during the first season will effectually prevent injury from drought, and is a benefit at all times.

Damaged Trees

If stock is frozen when received, place the package in a cellar, and entirely bury in sand until the frost is removed. If dried from long exposure bury in the ground or keep in water until shriveled appearance disappears.

How To Winter Trees Procured In Fall

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on till all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thoro protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the spring it will be found that the roots when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.

Plant Young Trees

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had to secure more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect

roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thoro satisfaction.

For small grounds or street planting, where it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

Trimming Trees

The best time for trimming shade trees is the latter part of June when the new leaves are fully developed. If big limbs have to be cut, put some oil paint on the cut. In trimming young trees be cautious and only cut a few of the lower branches each year, thus giving the trunk of the tree a chance to develop.

Distances For Planting

Standard Apples -----	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries -----	20 " " " "
Duke and Morelle Cherries -----	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines-----	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears -----	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples -----	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes -----	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 " " " "
Currants and Gooseberries -----	3 to 4 " " " "
Raspberries and Blackberries -----	3 to 4 by 6 to 7 feet apart
Strawberries, for garden culture -----	1 to 2 feet apart

Number Of Trees To An Acre

30 feet apart each way-----	50	10 feet apart each way-----	435
25 " " " "-----	70	8 " " " "-----	680
20 " " " "-----	110	6 " " " "-----	1210
18 " " " "-----	135	5 " " " "-----	1742
15 " " " "-----	205	4 " " " "-----	2723
12 " " " "-----	300	3 " " " "-----	4840

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to an acre.

Last But Not Least

Be sure to get your plants from

THE ALBERTA NURSERY CO.

Carl Oscar Wick, President. J. J. Murray, Secretary-Treasurer.
Edmonton and St. Albert, Alta.

CATALOG AND PRICE LIST

OF HARDY NORTHERN GROWN

Forest, Fruit & Ornamental Trees & Shrubs

FOREST AND SHADE TREES

MANITOBA MAPLE.

(Box Elder)

There is no doubt that this is one of the most valuable trees we have. It is suitable for all parts and all kinds of soil. It is useful in many ways, for Windbreaks, Street Planting and as ornamental trees. Foliage ash-like leaves and of spreading habit.

9 to 12 inch	\$ 1.00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	5.00 per 100
4 to 5 ft., slender	15c each 10.00 per 100
6 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. stems.....	25c each 20.00 per 100
6 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. stems, selected.....	35c each 30.00 per 100
6 to 8 ft., 1 in. stems.....	50c each 40.00 per 100
6 to 8 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. stems, selected	75c each
8 to 10 ft., extra stout	\$1.00 each

COTTONWOOD

This is a tree which is perfectly hardy. It is one of the fastest growing and best trees we have. It is a tree which is being proved as good, and is coming into greater favor each year.

12 to 18 in. seedlings	\$1.00 per 100; \$ 6.00 1,000
2 to 3 ft. seedlings	2.00 per 100; 12.00 1,000
2 to 3 ft. Transplanted trees	\$5.00 per 100
5 to 6 ft. trees.....	50c each

ASH

(Native White)

The only Western hardwooded tree. Very useful on farms for repairs.

Seedling trees, 9 to 12 in.	\$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 1,000
3 to 4 ft., 3 years stout trees	\$10.00 per 100
5 to 6 ft.	50c each
6 to 8 ft.	75c each

ELM (Native White)

Well known for its beauty and value for ornamental planting.

9 to 12 in. Seedlings.	\$1.00 per 100
1 to 2 ft. Transplanted	5.00 per 100
5 to 6 ft. trees	50c each
6 to 8 ft. trees	\$1.00 each

GOLDEN WILLOW

A very hardy and beautiful variety, growing very rapidly and making a fine, medium sized, round topped tree, conspicuous at all seasons but particularly in winter time on account of its yellow bark. Desirable for windbreaks, as a lawn tree or for variety in ornamental planting.

3 to 4 feet	\$8.00 per 100
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LAUREL LEAF WILLOW

A hardy, rapid grower with beautiful, large, dark green, glossy leaves and light green bark. Can be clipped to any desired form, like a bay tree, and looks almost as well. Valuable for windbreaks, hedges and as ornamentals.

2 to 3 feet	\$5.00 per 100
3 to 5 feet	8.00 per 100

NORWAY POPLAR

A sturdy form of the Carolina Poplar, with larger leaves, and a darker bark; it is a rapid grower and especially adapted for a timber tree. This new variety is in great demand.

5 to 6 feet	30c each, \$3.00 per doz. \$25.00 per 100
6 to 8 feet	35c each, 3.50 per doz. 30.00 per 100

RUSSIAN POPLARS

These Poplars are very hardy and especially adapted to the climate of Alberta and Western Canada generally. They are fast-growing and make very ornamental trees.

Petrovsky.—A variety which grows in a pyramid shape, but does best when allowed to branch out near the bottom of the stem.

Simoni.—A variety which can be grown with a clean stem which does not canker. It makes a well-headed, shapely tree, with slender drooping foliage.

Wobstii.—A very hardy variety, with spreading habit and large leathery leaves.

3 to 4 ft. trees, 3 years old	\$15.00 per 100
5 to 6 ft. trees, slender stems	50c each
5 to 6 ft. trees, stout stems	75c each

BALSAM POPLAR
(Or Balm of Gilead)

A luxuriant and rapid growing tree with large glossy heart-shaped foliage, and upright and symmetrical in habit. The buds exhale an agreeable odor.

6 to 8 ft. 60c each; \$6.00 per doz.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

MOUNTAIN ASH
(Rowan Tree)

A fine hardy tree, very ornamental foliage and producing large, bright scarlet berries.

6 to 8 ft. trees \$1.25 each

2 to 3 ft. trees, from seed in our Nursery 75c each

2 to 3 ft. trees, grown from seed gathered north of Lake Winni-
peg. Extra good and hardy \$1.00 each

SILVER POPLAR

A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and wide spreading habit, with large leaves which are glossy green above and white as snow beneath; flourishes everywhere.

6 to 8 feet 75c each; \$8.00 per doz.

CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH

One of the most popular weeping trees, vigorous grower, graceful drooping branches, silver bark and fine-cut foliage. Requires the greatest care in transplanting, and deep loamy soil.

4 to 5 ft. \$1.50 each

6 to 8 ft. 2.00 each

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW

A beautiful tree; hardy; in fact the best obtainable for this climate.

5 to 6 feet \$1.50 each; \$12.00 per doz



SILVER POPLAR AND CARAGANA HEDGE

EVERGREENS

ARBOR VITAE

(Thuja)

American (Occidentalis)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen. Valuable for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if nursery specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly, and with little care, or rather by easy management. It soon forms a beautiful hedge, very dense, and impervious to the sight. Of course it is not adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any other purpose.

2 feet 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

FIR

(Picea Abies, etc.)

Balsam, or American Silver (Balcamea)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

2 feet 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

3 to 4 feet 75c each; \$8.00 per doz.

SCOTCH PINE

One of the hardiest, rapid growers. Probably the best known and most largely planted of any of the evergreens. Valuable for wind-breaks and does well generally.

2 feet 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

3 to 4 feet 75c each; \$8.00 per doz.

SPRUCE

(Abies)

Norway (Excelsa)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age has fine, graceful pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best Evergreens for hedges.

2 feet 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

3 to 4 feet 75c each; \$8.00 per doz.

WHITE SPRUCE

A better, more compact and hardier variety than the Norway, holds its bright green color well in winter. A favorite for all purposes, and does well generally.

2 feet 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

3 to 4 feet 75c each; \$8.00 per doz.

HEDGES

CARAGANA (Or Siberian Pea Tree)

A very hardy bush, growing up to 10 feet in height, of erect habit, very profuse bloomer in late May and the first three weeks in June, with pretty, showy blossoms. Very nice for hedges.

6 to 10 in., seedlings	\$1.50 per 100
12 to 18 in., transplanted	5.00 per 100
2 to 3 ft., bushy	8.00 per 100
3 to 4 ft., bushy, selected	12.00 per 100

RUSSIAN OLIVE

Belongs to the same family as the Buffalo Berry. Makes a medium sized, very hardy and beautiful tree. Foliage and newere growth is silvery white. Fruit of same color, not edible, but hangs on the tree till late in winter. Flowers are small, yellow, but very fragrant. Very desirable for ornamental or hedge purposes. A rapid grower that pleases all who give it a trial.

9 to 12 in., transplanted	\$6.00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft., bushy	12.00 per 100

BUCKTHORN

Very hardy and desirable for ornamental or hedge purposes. It endures shearing exceedingly well, and is one of the best deciduous shrubs for that purpose. Black berries.

6 to 12 in. seedlings	\$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000
12 to 18 in.	5.00 per 100; 25.00 per 1000
18 to 24 in.	20c each; 1.50 per 10; 10.00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	25c each; 2.00 per 10; 15.00 per 100

FRUIT TREES

APPLE TREES

Hibernal (The Hardest).—A very large and beautiful red streaked apple. Spreading habit productive and very hardy...75c each

Duchess of Oldenburg.—A large apple of roundish form, streaked red. Trees are strong growers and fairly hardy.....75c each

Charlamoff.—A hardy variety similar to above..... 75c each

CRAB APPLES

They are quite profitable for market, coming into bearing quite early. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use. There are several points to which we wish to call attention, and on which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits:

1st. They can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, with perfect safety.

2nd. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.

3rd. They will come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.

4th. They are productive, giving large crops of beautiful fruit.

5th. They are unequalled for cider or vinegar.

6th. Some of them are preeminently dessert fruits, being of superior quality and strikingly handsome.

7th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, thus saving a great amount of trouble.

8th. The size of the fruit varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

Hyslop.—A strong grower, large, deep crimson fruit. One of the best and very hardy50c and \$1.00 each

Transcendent.—Hardy and strong grower, fruit large....50c each

Red Siberian.—Large red fruit50c each

Yellow Siberian.—Large pale yellow fruit. These trees are very hardy. Both varieties are good keepers and fine cookers50c each

PLUMS

Cheney.—There is no doubt that this is one of the best varieties we have; it is early and an abundant cropper. The fruit is purple, remarkably firm and of good size. A very valuable fruit for the household. Ripens in August.....75c each

Aitken.—A very hardy and strong growing tree, with early, large fruit. Ripens in August.....75c each

Surprise.—A large plum, red, spotted yellow, juicy flesh, rich in flavor. Excellent for cooking, perfectly hardy and a most abundant bearer75c each

Native.—A good variety and should be largely grown, medium size, reddish yellow, flesh juicy and pleasant flavor Good for cooking50c each; \$4.00 per dozen

CHERRIES

Compass.—An early red acid cherry, valuable for cooking. Hardy and very productive.....\$1.00 each

Bush Cherry.—Fruit purplish-black, juicy, acid, a fine cooker and should be in every garden. Dwarf tree 30c each; \$2.50 doz.

SMALL FRUITS

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currents, etc., ripening from the first of June till Fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had thruout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

STRAWBERRIES

Directions for Culture.—The best time to plant Strawberries is in the early spring in our dry climate. Choose rich, deep soil, prepared thoroughly. Set the plants in rows four to five feet apart and eighteen to twenty inches in the row. In planting, a spade is one of the best implements for opening. Care should be taken not to cover the crowns, barely get the roots below the level of the surface. The roots should be spread out fan shape. Press the soil firmly against the full length of the roots. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated until September 1st.

In the Fall cover with brush or coarse straw, to gather snow. Do not use manure, as it is apt to freeze solid and smother out the young plants.

Warfield (P.)—Its earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent, and is superseding that variety.

Senator Dunlap.—Plant resembles Warfield. Fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red. One of the best, ripens early and continues a long time.

Gandy (P.)—One of the very best berries and seems to succeed nearly everywhere. Plants strong, large and healthy, producing in profusion large dark-colored berries of uniform size and color. By Express **ONLY**, as mail parcels are too unsatisfactory.

50c per doz; \$3.50 per 100

RASPBERRIES

This fruit comes just after Strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows seven feet apart, four feet in row. Pinch off canes when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following spring, within twelve to eighteen inches of the cane; in garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year.

Loudon.—A strong, compact grower, very hardy, and one of the heaviest yielders. Fruit very large, of a rich, dark crimson color, juicy and of fine flavor, firm and one of the best shipping varieties.

King.—This variety was introduced a few years ago and is now considered by nearly all the large fruit growers, one of the best all around Red Raspberries. The plant is a strong grower with clean, healthy foliage. Early and productive. The fruits are nice, large, of a rich red color and fine quality. A very reliable variety.

Cuthbert.—Perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive.

\$2.00 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100

BLACK CAPS

Gregg.—This is decidedly the largest Black that we have ever seen, far surpassing in size the famous Mammoth Cluster, averaging, when grown side by side, with the same treatment, from one-third to one-half larger.

Ohio.—The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts. Berry not quite as large as Gregg, but finer quality and the plants more hardy and will bear more successive crops.

Tyler.—A variety of undoubted merit. Fruit of best quality, and a very prolific bearer.

\$2.00 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100

CURRANTS

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Currant.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust with powdered white hellebore (*Veratum Album*), every three weeks, or dissolve one ounce in three gallons of water and sprinkle lower leaves. Manure freely.

Black Naples.—Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.

Black Champion.—Bushes are very large, and the flavor of the fruit particularly delicious. It hangs long on the bushes, and unlike other varieties it will bear the severest pruning without detriment.

Cherry.—The largest of all red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Fay's Prolific.—Color deep red, great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better. Quality first-class, not quite so acid as Cherry; the best Red Currant.

White Grape.—Very large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

All the above \$3.00 per doz.

The North Star.—The best bearer, the largest fruiter, the sweetest Currant on earth.

50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the Currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply, six or more inches, with straw, tan-bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for 20 years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching, be sure the ground is under-drained, or its worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will double pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The varieties listed below are not subject to mildew.

Downing.—Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Houghton's Seedling.—A medium sized Northern variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews. Fruit smooth, red, tender and very good. Very valuable. The best of all.

The above \$3.00 per doz.

Smith's Improved.—From Vermont. Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet, good. Vigorous grower.

\$2.50 per doz

BLACKBERRIES

Plant on good land, moderately manured. Rows seven feet apart, three feet in rows for field; prune as with Raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

Wilson's Early.—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of a sweet, excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.

2.00 per doz.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep; needs high culture.

Early Scarlet.—Rather small, but early and good.

Linneaus.—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all
30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

HORSE RADISH

Horse Radish.—This plant surely does not require introduction. We furnish strong roots, not pieces, and consider ours superior to all.
\$1.50 per doz.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY

A very handsome bush growing 4 to 8 feet high with fine clusters of red berries, hanging on all winter and making a very handsome appearance. Very hardy and should be planted more than it is. Fruit is much esteemed by some for sauce. For jelly it cannot be excelled.

\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

DWARF JUNE BERRY

A fine substitute for the swamp Huckleberry or Whortleberry which it resembles. The reddish purple fruit is about the size of the currant, borne in clusters; a mild sub-acid, and used for dessert and canning. The bushes are very hardy and stand the exposures of the north and the heat of the summer equally well. The berries are much larger than the wild Juneberry and the bush is quite ornamental.

75c each; \$8.00 per doz.

BULL BERRY, OR BUFFALO BERRY

A native shrub with silver green foliage, bearing enormous loads of fiery red berries, about the size of an old-fashioned currant, and superior for making jelly. A very ornamental bush; also a valuable hedge plant; has long sharp thorns.

75c each; \$8.00 per doz.

ASPARAGUS

To make a good Asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a piece of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two-year, or strong one-year plants; and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in a row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in with two to three inches of stable manure, which may be lightly worked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the spring.

2-year-old plants..... \$3.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000

Flowering Shrubs and Bulbs

HYDRANGEA

Large Clustered (Paniculata)—A fine large shrub, bearing snowy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting on a lawn or in masses.

Quercifolia (Oak-Leaved Hydrangea)—A hardy, massive shrub of woody growth and bushy habit. Leaves lobed like those of the oak, and downy beneath, turning to crimson in autumn. Flowers white, changing to purple.

Otaksa—Large foliage of deep green; bears a profusion of deep rose-colored flowers in huge tresses. New and very fine.

Thos. Hogg—A beautiful variety with large tresses of pure white flowers. Not hardy, but very valuable for forcing.

2 to 3 feet \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

SPIRAEAS

Anthony Waterer—A small, dwarfish grower, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the entire season with large umbels of deep pink flowers. Quite hardy here, and very desirable.

Billard—Tall growing with plume-like spikes of deep rose-colored flowers.

Golden—A rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Bears a profusion of blooms in small clusters. White, with numerous brown specks; very handsome.

Prunifolia—A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double; a very profuse bloomer in May; foliage turns a very beautiful brown color in autumn; quite hardy here and desirable.



LILAC HEDGES

Van Houti—The grandest of the Spiraeas; perfectly hardy, a strong grower, and a profuse bloomer. Has a small, delicate white blossom borne in clusters that almost entirely cover the bush about June 1st; very handsome, even when not in bloom. 2 to 3 feet.

\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

HONEYSUCKLES

White Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Tartarica Alba*)—A strong, vigorous growing shrub; perfectly hardy; has a profusion of small, white blossoms last of May, which are followed by bright, waxy red berries the size of a common currant, which ripen in the fall and hang on late; very handsome, but not edible fruit.

Pink Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Tartarica Rosea*)—Similar to the White, except that it is not so strong and vigorous, and not quite so good a bloomer; red berried.

Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Tartarica Discolor*)—A hardy, strong grower, and very profuse bloomer. Flowers are large, rose, pink or red; berries are bright yellow; very showy.

2 to 3 feet\$1.00 each; \$10.00 pe doz.

LILAC (*Syringa*)

Charles the Tenth—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves and reddish purple flowers.

Chionathus Leaved (*Josikea*)—Has dark shining leaves like the White Fring Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct.

Common Purple (*Vulgaris Purpurea*)

Double Lilac (*Lemoinei Flore Pleno*)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Persian (*Persica*)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

White Persian (*Persica Alba*)—A fine sort; white flowers, delicately tinged with rose color.

Large Flowering White (*Alba Grandiflora*)—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

2 to 3 feet 75c each
3 to 4 feet\$1.00 each

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum Stirills*)

A hardy, well-known shrub. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June.

2 to 3 feet 75c each; \$8.00 per doz.
3 to 4 feet1.50 each; \$15.00 per doz

PAEONIES

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance. Easily cultivated and require but little protection.

Common White—This is an early unnamed variety, and for a real good thing at a low price, we have nothing that will beat it. It is strong and vigorous in growth. Large, double flowers of a light pink tint with usually an orange-colored center, all changing to nearly a pure white after being open a few days.

Rose—A rose color, changing to a light rose soon after opening; large size and very durable; slightly fragrant; a good grower.

Red—A dark, dull red of good size; moderately vigorous in growth.

Variegated—A vigorous grower of good size and quite double; color a light pink streaked with dark pink.

Small roots	50c each
Large Roots	75c to \$2.00 each

BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra Spectabilis*)

A hardy perennial plant, producing long racemes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers in May and June; an excellent border plant. Strong roots. 75c each; \$6.00 per doz.

IRIS OR FLEUR DE LIS

Thrive in any soil, are very fragrant and bloom freely. We have a great variety—German, Pumila and Alpine. (The Japanese sorts prove too tender for this section unless protected.) They range in height from 6 inches to over 3 feet, and have a blooming season of nearly three months. There are all shades of white, yellow, bronze, rose and blue. We have 20 other choice sorts besides the following.

Siberian Blue—Tall, late, thrifty, purple.

Siberian White—Pure white.

25c each; \$2.00 for set of 10; \$3.50 for set of 20

GOLDEN GLOW

A hardy perennial growing 5 to 7 feet high and producing large numbers of bright golden double flowers about 3 inches in diameter. Fine for cut flowers. Can be grown with very little care almost anywhere. \$1.50 for 10; \$2.50 for 20.

PHLOX

No class of hardy plants is more durable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advan-

tage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Except the dwarf species, all Hardy Phloxes are admirably adapted to cutting. We offer a select list of strong, field-grown roots.

35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiola is the most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs and deserves a place in every garden as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart, and about 3 inches deep. Plant from middle of April to 1st of June. The bulb must be taken up in the fall before the ground is frozen, and kept in a dry, good cellar. Assorted colors, large, strong bulbs.

\$1.50 per doz.

DAHLIAS

A very attractive flower which blooms late in the summer. There is a great variety of sorts of as many colors and forms of bloom. Dahlia roots must be taken up in the fall before the ground freezes and kept in a cool, dry cellar away from frost, similar to potatoes. Plant out in the spring in rich, mellow soil. We have several different colors.

35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

ROSES

The rose is the most majestic, exquisitely beautiful flower and rightly called "The Queen of Flowers." Your garden will not be complete without a few rose bushes.

Our roses have been cultivated in this Northwest climate for years and we guarantee them to give absolute satisfaction.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; showy; effective.

Clio—Flowers large of globular form, flesh color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous, handsome foliage, one of the best roses.

American Beauty—Large, globular, deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be most desirable variety for forcing.

Fisher Holmes—May be briefly described as an improved General Jacqueminot; the flowers are fuller and more freely produced. A very valuable sort.



AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE

Two years old, from Our Nursery. Planted by one of our customers.
Blooming the First Season

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, good tough foliage, wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose. **75c each; \$8.00 per doz.**

CLIMBING ROSES

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, and immense clusters of beautiful flowers commend them at once to every one.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white with blush center; full and double.

Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between Queen of the Prairie and Madam Laffay. It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerably darker in color, besides being quite fragrant.

Mrs. Hovey—Pale, delicate blush, becoming almost white; resembles Baltimore Belle.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large compact and globular; a profuse bloomer. One of the best.

Triumphant—Color, rose; darker than Baltimore Belle. Strong grower, free bloomer; an excellent sort. An excellent addition to the list of Climbing Roses. **75c each; \$8.00 per doz.**

MOSS ROSES

Countess of Murinals—White, slightly tinged with flesh. The best white moss.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale; very double and well formed. The most vigorous grower of all the Mosses.

65c each; \$6.00 per doz.

SUMMER ROSES

Harrison's Yellow—Double, bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Madame Hardy—White; large, full and double.

Madame Plantier—One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine.

65c each; \$6.00 per doz.

SEEDS

Manitoba Maple and Ash.....**\$1.00 per lb.**

Caragana (Siberian Pea Tree)**\$2.50 per lb.**

If you are in the market for other seeds write for our special seed Price List.

"The Best Seeds That Grow"

COME FROM
THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM

J. J. Murray & Co.
SEEDSMEN

¶ Mr. Murray is also the Secretary-Treasurer of The Alberta Nursery Co. and will give your orders for seeds and plants his personal attention.

Write for the 1914 Growers Guide and Annual Price List

QUEENS AVENUE (Opposite Civic Building)
EDMONTON, ALBERTA